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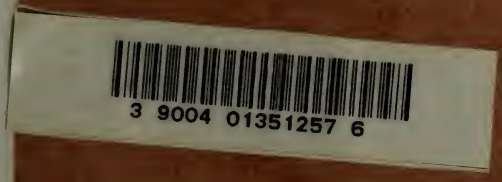

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# CANADIAN IMMIGRATION IN 1875.

# REPORT

BY

EDWARD JENKINS, Esq., M. P.,

Agent General of Canada,

TO THE

HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

UPON THE

Position and prospects of Immigration, and with comparative Statements of Emigration from Great Britain during the past four years.

MONTREAL:

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# REPORT.

*To the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture.*

SIR,

I have the honour to present a Report for the year 1875 of that part of the business of this Agency which consists in the superintendence of emigration under your authority.

In my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1874, I detailed the arrangements that had been made for improving the organization, increasing the accommodation, and enlarging the scope of the Agency General in accordance with the policy of the Government. That policy was not only to increase the general efficiency of the emigration service, but to utilise the Agency for the transaction of other and general business of various departments of the State, to look diligently after the interests of Canada in Great Britain and on the Continent, and to afford accommodation which was very much needed by Canadians visiting London for purposes of reference, for correspondence, and in some cases for assistance in matters of business or otherwise.

Without trenching upon the ground occupied by my Report to the Secretary of State, I should in this Report convey to you the information that these objects have been satisfactorily accomplished, and that, so far as the above aims are concerned, the policy of the Government has proved to be a success.

It is somewhat difficult to distinguish in the work and in the accounts of a General Agency like this, precisely those items which belong to one department from the other. The demands which are made upon the officials and clerks by the different departments of State present a great variety, and it is impossible to assign them specifically to any particular persons. Therefore, in considering the amount of work which is done on behalf of the Immigration Department—which pays nearly the whole of the expenses connected with the Agency—it is needful to bear in mind the fact that a considerable amount of labour falls upon the clerks which does not belong to that department During the past season, for instance, it has been my duty to superintend the carrying out of the contracts

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entered into by the Department of Public Works, with various Companies, for the purchase of steel rails; to examine the certificates, accounts, bills of lading and insurances, and, in some cases, to enter into shipping contracts, and to effect original insurances. This has involved a large amount of labour and heavy correspondence, which took up a large portion of the services of Mr. Brodie, who has most efficiently discharged the duties in connection with that department, he also undertaking as well the charge of the department of Emigration, when Mr. Jourdain's illness made it necessary to find a substitute. This alone has saved the Government in commissions more than $3,000.

As regards the library, I am happy to report that its establishment has proved to be in every way a success. During the year 435 Canadians have inscribed their names on the books. A large number have used it, not only as a reading-room, but for their correspondence, and have found the convenience of having their letters directed there. Mr. Jourdain, finding himself, through ill health, incapable of continuing to discharge the onerous duties of the Emigration Office, has been placed in charge of the library, with a reduced salary, and fills the office of librarian with intelligence and efficiency. The number of volumes already received is 737, and I append a list of the newspapers and periodicals which are kept on file. English Government Departments, officials, authors, lawyers, &c., frequently send to the library for information; and I can bear satisfactory testimony to its utility. It will be seen by the accounts that its cost amounts to £500 per annum ($2,500.)

During the year the sub-agents for Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces, have entered upon their duties, and now occupy the whole of the second floor of the Government building. A clerk was appointed specially to assist them; but when not engaged on Provincial work, was employed upon the business of the Agency. The rooms occupied by these gentlemen have been properly furnished, and they have testified their satisfaction with the arrangements that have been made for them. I have been informed officially that Mr. Sydney Robjohns is to be replaced on the 1st January by Mr. Byrne, lately the Ontario Agent in Scotland. It is my duty to acknowledge the courtesy and attention with which Messrs. Annand, O'Neill, and Robjohns have carried out the work belonging to their several provincial departments. All matters relating to their several Provinces have been invariably referred to them; and I have

reason to hope that by their able and active assistance the general emigration work of the Dominion will be materially developed.

During the year an effort has been made, for the first time, to put the advertising of the Agency upon a proper footing, and to reduce it to a minimum. Enquiries have been made with regard to the circulation of the newspapers of the United Kingdom, and to the classes amongst whom they particularly circulate; and without reference to any considerations but these, arrangements were made on the same special terms as those which are afforded to regular business advertisers. In this way greater results have been obtained with less money. Advertisements have been issued addressed especially to tenant farmers, and the number of enquiries which these have evoked, not only at the General Agency, but of the various local agents, indicate an increasing interest upon the part of that class in the advantages of Canada for agricultural purposes.*

I regret that the suggestion thrown out in my Report of last year for the preparation of a little book specially devoted to affording information to farmers, has been disregarded. But I earnestly trust that you will be able before long, to cause such a book to be prepared and to be supplied in sufficient numbers. The economic causes, which I pointed out last year as operating to induce an emigration of small farmers, continue to develope themselves, and I cannot doubt that by freely imparting information, and by regular advertising, the Government will be able at no great expense to secure for Canada a very large portion of this most valuable emigration.

At the date of my last Report, the Report of Mr. Andrew Doyle, the special Commissioner appointed by the President of the Local Government Board in London to inquire into the emigration and condition of children placed in Canada by Philanthropic agencies and by Boards of Guardians, had not appeared. The Report was presented to Parliament soon after the opening of the Session, and attracted considerable public attention and discussion in the Press. It was clear that Mr. Doyle had visited Canada wearing the spectacles of a Poor-law Commissioner, and that he had expected to find children who had been snatched from English gutters, living in the comparative luxury of poor-houses, organized and modelled in accordance with the latest ideas of philanthropic government. Mr.

* A list of the Papers advertised in is appended, with Specimen Advertisements.—Schedule A.

Doyle appears to have expected to find the children at Miss Rye's, Miss Macpherson's, and other Homes, or put out in the country, provided with lavatories equipped with the latest conveniences of modern sanitary reform, and pocket-handkerchiefs which would wipe their eyes and noses without unnecessary abrasion. It is satisfactory, however, to state that his Report was immediately discounted by the British Press; and the general feeling of the community was that, upon the face of it, to say the least, it exhibited upon Mr. Doyle's part great extravagance of expectation.

Mr. Doyle having written to the *Times* an improper letter, which appeared to commit the Local Government Board to a support of his statements, I deemed it to be my duty to use my position in the House of Commons to put a question to the President of the Board, which led to an immediate disclaimer. The Committee in the Canadian House of Parliament, and Miss Rye's letters, together with communications from other persons, have reassured public opinion, and I believe that, although the emigration through Boards of Guardians may receive a check, the voluntary societies will still continue to carry out a successful deportation of children.

The number of children from charitable institutions who have gone out this year is as follows:—

Mr. Middlemore, 79; Mrs. Birt, 119; Miss Macpherson, 92; Feltham Reformatory, 16; Red Hill Reformatory, 8; Archbishop of Westminister Schools, 24; Rev. T. B. Stephenson, 40; making a total of 378

In June the Steamship Conference was reconstituted upon a basis of £5 5*s.* fares, which is likely to rule for some time. The Government rates were then arranged at £4 5*s.* for general emigrants and £2 5*s.* for a certain proportion of agricultural labourers. As, however, the understanding of the Government with Mr. Joseph Arch and Mr. Taylor had been, that to all Unionists some assistance would be rendered, I was obliged for some time to grant an aid of £1 to all such persons coming forward.

In the month of July, however, it became evident to me, from the reports in the newspapers, and from private and official letters which reached the Agency, that a condition of things was arising in Canada which would render it extremely perilous to encourage any further emigration of general labourers under Government auspices. It must be borne in mind, in considering the action which I then took, that although under the arrangements which have been entered into

between the Government and the Steamship Companies the £4 5*s*. rate becomes practically a *general rate* of emigrants intending to settle in Canada; yet, nevertheless, it is looked upon, and will always be regarded by the emigrating public in England, as a Government *assisted passage rate*, which in a certain sense commits the Government to the assumption that there is a reasonable expectation that the persons going at that rate will find somewhere in Canada a fair prospect of earning a living. The rate is open to all who are willing to sign a document attesting that they intend to reside in Canada, the only reservation being that the persons are not sick, blind, criminal, or otherwise undesirable. The Steamship Companies are permitted freely to book passengers who will subscribe this statement at this rate, and it is impossible by any private means to put any check upon this emigration. With the emigration of agricultural labourers at the £2 5*s*. rate it is otherwise; because in this case a special application and an attestation by union officials or by some other trustworthy person, that the applicant is a *bona fide* agricultural labourer, is necessary; and by a simple circular to the Government Agents and to the Steamship Companies the Agent-General might stop the emigration. The apprehension which was expressed that this letter would seriously or permanently injure the chances of future emigration was unnecessary. The action was taken by me on full consideration, based upon a large experience in dealing with the classes particularly affected; and while, on the one hand, it operated, as it was intended to operate, as a temporary check, on the other hand, it indicated on the part of the Agent of the Government in this country, a desire to deal fairly with the working classes, which I have since received assurances that they appreciate; and I am certain that in future they will be the better inclined to accept any statements of the prosperity of Canada and of inducements to emigrate, emanating from me personally. There is no doubt that this letter also had an effect in stopping the formation of a number of large parties of agricultural labourers which it was intended to send out after the harvest. Their arrival in Canada would have been attended with grievous discomfort to themselves and would have placed the Government in an extremely responsible position. I am glad to say that I believe the postponement will not lose us any considerable number of good emigrants, and that several large parties may be expected to leave by the earliest spring steamers, provided that the Government continues the same aid which it afforded this season.

The business transacted in the Agency during the year has been very considerable. The number of letters received was 7,642; the number of letters sent out was 6,908; apart from circulars, &c.

Enquiries for pamphlets and other information were very numerous, giving the most satisfactory evidence of the fact that information about Canada is spreading amongst the people, and that the interest in the Dominion as a field for emigration and the investment of money is steadily growing.

Early in the season I projected a series of large meetings in some of the principal towns of the kingdom, at which I intended chiefly to utilize the valuable services of Dr. Taylor. Three were arranged for; one at Manchester, one at Birmingham, and one at Bristol. I personally attended the meetings at Bristol and Manchester, and at each place immense nnmbers assembled, and were addressed by Dr. Taylor and myself. At Manchester, Mr. Joseph Arch also attended, and was very cordial in his advocacy of Canada. I had previously, at the invitation of the Reform Club at Manchester, read before an assembly consisting of some of its leading merchants, an essay on "The Great Dominion," which was afterwards published—though not at the expense of the Government—and it is now in continual demand. A meeting was arranged at Birmingham; but, unfortunately, I was confined to my bed, and as it was deemed essential by the local agents that I should be present at such a meeting, it was necessary to abandon it.

In connection with this subject, I ought to allude to another circumstance, which brought the resources and condition of Canada prominently into discussion. The arrival of Sir Hugh Allan in London for the purpose of making financial arrangements for the Northern Colonization Railway, was made the opportunity of a very virulent attack upon Canada, her Government, and her finances. This attack having been repeated, I deemed it to be my duty to enter into the discussion, and wrote two letters, which were published in the *Times*, and for which favourable acknowledgement was rendered by the press of Canada without regard to party.

The Continental emigration of the year was most unsatisfactory, and you will observe that there is very little of consequence in the Reports of the Continental Agents. Mr. de Cazes, in Paris, has done all that he could do to keep Canada before the French by writing articles in newspapers; and this is about the extent of the business which it is possible for any Canadian Agent to perform in

France. Mr. Bossange has sent a considerable number of emigrants; but he complains of the effects of the Reports from the United States, and of the difficulty of getting the proper class to move. Mr. Klotz has superintended the embarkation of the Mennonites, and looked after their interests at Hamburg, as is fully set forth in his Report. In Switzerland and Germany, Madame von Koerber has been energetically endeavouring to produce a good impression, and has been instrumental, I hope, in opening the way to some very important projects. The dismissal of Colonel Mattson from the Scandinavian Kingdoms has relieved the Government from a great expense, amounting to $4,500 a year, and was necessitated by the fact that scarcely any emigrants were being obtained. This, I believe, was chiefly due to the prosperous condition of the country, and the bad accounts from the United States.

I had not been able since I took office to turn my personal attention to emigration from the Continent. The labour involved in systematizing the business in Great Britain had rendered it impossible. On the 4th September, however, I left for the Continent, and was absent for six weeks, visiting Paris, Strasburg, Basel, Berne, Geneva, Zurich, Stuttgart, Munich, Berlin, and Hamburgh, at each of which places I had interviews with various persons, and examined very fully into the prospects and method of Continental emigration. At Berne, in addition to the work done on behalf of emigration for your department, I also was engaged in enquiries on behalf of the Post Office department, into the best mode of introducing Canada to the Postal Convention, the headquarters of which are in that city. The following details of the Report, which I presented to you on my return, I here insert:—

King Street, Westminster,
*October*, 1875.

Sir,

I now have the honour to present a Report containing the results of a visit which I have at length been able to pay to the Continent for the purpose of examining, Firstly—generally into the conditions of, and obstructions to, emigration there. Secondly—of seeing Dr. Joos, a member of the Bundesrath of Switzerland, on an important proposition which he wished to submit to the Canadian Government. Thirdly—to examine into the work of Madame von Koerber with regard to female and other emigration, and to ascertain what pros-

pect there was of obtaining from her efforts any practical result; and Fourthly—to ascertain whether it was possible to improve the agencies for emigration in Germany, and to obtain some relaxation of the restrictions which the laws and administration of that country place upon our operations.

I left London for Paris upon Saturday, September 4th, arriving there in the evening.

On Monday I had an interview with M. Bossange, and with his very able chief clerk Mr. Alexander Hunter, a Scotchman domiciled in Paris.

I found M. Bossange was much discouraged with regard to the prospects of future emigration. The opposition of the French Government to the exodus of its people, in view of the probability of European war is greater than ever. The emigration to Brazil and to South American Republics, which has been from every part of the Continent enormous, and especially so of the Latin races, has been attended with so many disastrous failures and disappointments that the very name of emigration is abhorred, and an emigration agent is an object of suspicion if not of contempt.

I may say at once that I found this to be quite true in Switzerland and Germany, as I understand it is in Northern Italy.

* * * * *

With regard to the actual state of things, M. Bossange represented that there was at this time no emigration of the agricultural classes, nor could there be any on the present terms offered by the Government. They are poor, and will not move unless some substantial aid is given to them. But he is of opinion, and his opinion in the matter is of great weight, that were aid to be given, say to the extent now given to these classes in England, he feels certain that he could procure, not large numbers, but a fair exodus of admirable agricultural labourers.

Without doubt M. Bossange's representation is correct, not only with regard to France, but to the whole Continent. To obtain any number of good emigrants, there must be aid, and substantial aid, offered in any case. It is to be observed that the emigrant from the Continent to Canada is handicapped by the greater distance and expense. He can go direct from Hamburgh, Antwerp or Havre to New York; and thence to the interior, will generally get his railway fares free.

It is clear that some method must be devised to place the Canadian emigrant at least upon an equal footing with the emigrant to the United States.

I was glad, however, to learn from M. Bossange that he thinks there is a gradual awakening in France to a better knowledge of Canada as a place of business, and he gave me some instances of emigrants who have done exceedingly well in Canada, and are opening business communication with their mother country. M Bossange was of opinion that the main difficulty at present is that there is no direct line of steamers or sailing vessels to Canada. To this point I shall return hereafter as one that was impressed upon me elsewhere.

With regard to his personal position, M. Bossange also, in the course of the conversation which took place at succeeding times expressed his view that he should have a fixed recompense from the Government for all his trouble; that he occupies a difficult position, and that while there may be no immediate return for the expense incurred by the Government, there is, on the other hand, an object in ordering a movement to Canada, and in keeping its resources fairly before the French public. It might, perhaps, be possible for you to consider this arrangement, were you disposed to entertain favourably the recommendation which I shall hereafter make with reference to to the Government Agent at Paris, M. Paul de Cazes.

I had several conversations also with M. Paul de Cazes, who, as you are aware, takes an intelligent interest in his work, which is, however, of necessity of a somewhat restricted character. You are aware that it is impossible for M. de Cazes to act as an ordinary Agent for emigration, or in any part of France to endeavour to canvass persons to emigrate. In that country our Agents are precluded from adopting the plan pursued by the English Agents. M. de Cazes, therefore, can only watch, and, to the best of his powers, assist the efforts of M. Bossange, and Mr. Brown; and, by intercourse with literary men and publications in the French press endeavour continually to drop the seeds which may develope into a mature harvest.

I remained in Paris until over Friday, the 10th, to be present, as a member of the London Committee, at an official visit to the English Department of the Maritime Exhibition; so that I had ample time for considering the position of affairs.

On the whole, I regret to say, it appears to me that there is little

to hope for from French emigration, and certainly nothing during the approaching year.

With regard to France, it is perhaps worth while trying the course suggested by M. Bossange, of offering reduced passages to picked agricultural emigrants; and if the Government of Quebec could be persuaded to adopt a policy similar to that of the Government of Ontario, and to meet the Dominion Government half-way in offering additional inducements to such classes of emigrants to settle in Quebec, I have no douht that in a year or two a healthy movement might be commenced.

But the French naturally look to warmer countries as the best emigration fields; and perhaps not the least efficient way of drawing their attention to Canada, is to lose no opportunity of bringing vividly betore the French people, and especially French men of business, the advantages of a direct trade with Canada. In what way the Government can legitimately do this I am not at this moment prepared to suggest; but it is a problem well worthy the consideration of a Minister to whom in so large a degree are devoted the interests of Canadian development.

I confess I was rather struck to find M. Bossange issuing bills of 500 francs or more to men who had gone out to Canada quite poor, and who had made their money in Canada almost wholly by a small trade in French goods. It might at least be worth while to ascertain the course of trade between Canada and France, the nature of the products which might with the greatest advantage be reciprocally exchanged, and the extent of the trade, both which is now and might probably be done.

I was advised, with a view to the inquiries which I wished to make regarding the countries lying east and south-east of France, to visit Strasbourg on my way to Switzerland, and have an interview with a gentleman, whose name I need not mention, who was represented to me to have a most intimate acquaintance with the details of inland Continental emigration.

I arrived in Strasbourg on the evening of Saturday, September 11th, and on Monday the 13th, I had a long interview with the gentleman above referred to, who received me cordially, and frankly gave me all the information in his power.

With regard to emigration from Alsace-Lorraine he said it was absolutely dead, and that no more was to be expected. The people who had determined to leave upon the change of their nationality,

had all gone, and there was no further disposition to emigrate. In addition to this was the hostility of the German Government to emigration, which in this spot may be said to reach its climax. He himself had abandoned the business because of its difficulties.

But having an intimate acquaintance with Swiss emigration, he was of opinion that it could and would be made considerable, and that the Austrian Tyrol, Bavaria, Styria, and Northern Italy, were all good and promising fields if the proper Agents to work them were secured.

This gentleman entered into a very intelligent discussion of the difficulties connected with emigration to Canada, which I may sum up thus—

First. Canada is little, if at all, known. It is neither advertised nor discussed in newspapers; scarcely at all known in maps. The United States is thoroughly notorious. All the cry is "Thither! or to South America." As to the former, the bad accounts have undoubtedly produced a reaction, which, however, this gentleman regards to be only temporary. The inquiries I made further on, showed me there was also a reaction against South America, in consequence of the bad accounts from the Brazils and the Argentine Republic, and the return from there of emigrants with discouraging accounts.

Second. The absence of a direct line of steamers from Havre and Antwerp, and at better rates to inland agents.

It is necessary to explain the system pursued in Continental emigration. The Hamburgh, Antwerp, or Havre Agent quotes to the inland Agent a certain gross rate. There are no commissions. The inland Agent is therefore obliged to offer the passage entire, whether to New York or Quebec. For example, from Basel or Stuttgart or Posen he offers at so much *tout compris*, and this means railway fare, maintenance the whole distance, and especially kit. The charge for this at present to Havre or Antwerp from Basel is 50 francs, or about £2 sterling. This system not only makes high rates, but also gives the inland Agent many opportunities of fleecing the emigrant. When the Agent has found out the minimum cost of transit to the Continental port of embarkation, he puts on as much as he can get from the emigrant; in fact it might be shown that the very regulations and restrictions of the Continental Governments tends to create a class of people of indifferent character, and to place the emigrant,

who is looked askance at by the law, although the law professes to be anxious to protect him, pretty much at his mercy.

My informant was of opinion that direct lines have an enormous advantage over indirect—that is to say, that the route from Continental ports must for Continental emigrants be superior to that *via* Liverpool. In fact, this is too obvious to demand explanation. The direct route must always bo cheaper, as a matter of fact, whatever the rates are. There is less trouble to the emigrants who have but one embarkation instead of two; and he added one cause of which I was not aware, but which he says has an effect upon the minds, especially of Swiss and Italian emigrants, viz., they not only dislike the Liverpool journey, but the English *nourriture*, that is to say, food and general treatment on board. He says that this is an objection constantly raised by persons receiving letters from their friends who have gone by the Liverpool route, and that it produces an effect upon their ultimate movements.

Finally, his opinion was clear and decided that two things would tend to give an impetus to Continental emigration, viz., first, the offer of a cheaper through rate to Canada by direct aid from the Government; and when asked to say how much, he said, "£2 cheaper at least." And, secondly, direct steamers to Quebec; if these sailed only occasionally. I shall have occasion to refer to this matter again with regard to another method of meeting the difficulty which was not then submitted to me.

I was occupied the whole of Monday, the 13th, in my interview with this gentleman and attending to correspondence forwarded from London.

On the morning of the 14th I left for Basel, reaching it in the evening. On Wednesday, 15th, Madame von Koerber arrived from Berne to meet me.

I had written to Dr. Joos, from Strasbourg, to his home at Schaff'hausen to ask him to meet me at Basel. But it appeared that the Swiss Federal Parliament was meeting in Berne and that he was detained there.

I had an interview in the morning with the house of Andreas Zwilchenbart, the name of an old firm of great respectability, the former members of which are dead, and just now conducted by Mr. Im. Obersteg, whose mother is interested in the business of which he is the manager. He is a young man, and had recently returned from a visit to Canada, where, not having taken with him proper introduc-

tions, he did not appear to have met with so good a reception as he thought he was entitled to. I should say that I was much struck by his bearing, intelligence, and tone. He informed me that he had just visited Canada entirely at his own expense, and partly with the object of satisfying himself whether the emigrants sent out by his firm had been properly attended to.

In the conversation with this gentleman and his clerk, M. Hoffacker, who, I believe, was under the old firm, Swiss emigration was fully discussed. One or two small points with regard to claims for commissions and Ontario bonus were considered and arranged.

I shall refer directly to my interview with Rommel and Co., the other Dominion Agents at Basel; but may say at once that the jealousy between Zwilchenbart and this firm is irreconcileable, and it will be necessary for the Government to decide which of the two is to be appointed its Agent in Switzerland; as my opinion is that they cannot work together without a rivalry injurious to Canada and productive of increased expense. For instance, if as I suggest, we assist in advertising Canada in Switzerland, we should have to advertise two houses instead of one.

M. Im Obersteg distinctly laid claim to his being the leading house for Switzerland and conterminous districts. They had already spent independently 3,000 francs in promoting Canadian emigration. They were therefore interested on their own account in making it a a success.

* * * * *

M. Im Obersteg stated that he had been satisfied with what he had seen in Canada, and had convinced himself that it would be a good field to which he could conscientiously advise Swiss people to go. He had written a letter to that effect which had recently appeared in a leading paper, and in which he showed me he spoke in high terms of the prosperous condition in which he found the Swiss *emigrés* in Berlin, Ontario. But at the same time he said they had complained to him of having at the outset been badly treated. They state that Madame von Koerber had promised them certain things which they did not get—particularly that they should be settled near Lake Nipissing, in a locality which it appears she had selected when in Canada, as she thought with the concurrence of the Ontario Government. I was somewhat surprised to hear M. Im Obersteg animadvert upon the arrangements made at Quebec for the reception of emigrants, and defects of attention on the part of the Agents there.

I told him that I had taken pains to examine into this when in Canada, and could not understand this criticism. He explained that the Swiss emigrants are accustomed to certain comforts—more comforts than ordinary English labourers—and were rather nice about the manner of their reception.

On the whole, however, M. Im Obersteg's report of the emigrants was highly favourable.

* * * * *

M. Im Obersteg thinks that a considerable emigration could be obtained from Switzerland of agriculturalists, both labourers and farmers; first, by cheapening the rate, as recommended by the Strasbourg Agent; by direct steamer and Continental food; by improving and increasing the propaganda in the press and otherwise; and, fourthly, by better organisation and better treatment in Canada. I simply report in terms his opinion.

He assures me that he can also actively carry their work into Austria, the Tyrol, &c., with success.

Asked as to whether he was willing to continue to work side by side with Rommell, replied, Yes, though they could not work together; that he would prefer to be sole Agent, and that it was almost necessary that there should be but one Agent, because of doubling advertisements in the same newspapers. and to avoid cutting one another's throats.

* * * * *

The year has been very bad for emigration, it has been principally to the United States and to South America, and large numbers are returning from the former with bad accounts of North America. The important thing is to fix distinctly in the Continental mind the distinction between Canada and the United States.

The fares at present, and their relative adjustment, are as follows:—

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Fare paid either to Berns at Antwerp, or to Brown at Havre, from seaport to Quebec - - | 140 |
| From Switzerland to the seaport - - - - - | 50 |
| | 190 |
| Average Commission to Agents say - - - - - | 15 |
| | Francs. 205 |

Charge for their passage 230 francs.

Profit per passenger 25 francs, equal to £1 sterling.

It must be remembered that much as this profit appears—and it is about the average profit of most inland Agents—there have to come out of it the expenses of business, advertising, &c., &c., which in Great Britain are paid by the principals. Still it leaves a considerable margin.

On Thursday, the 16th I had an interview with Messrs. Rommel & Co.. viz., M. Philip Rommel and M. Bollinger.

These gentlemen also expressed considerable disappointment and discontent. They affirmed that they had spent a large sum for Canada, complained of the treatment they had met with, &c.

* * * * *

I should mention that neither of these gentlemen had been in Canada; but they stated that their representative had. If I was not misinformed, this representative has since left their employment. They told me, however, that he reported himself extremely disatisfied with the arrangements in Canada; that there was no Agent to receive emigrants at Quebec; no attention paid to them there, and that if the emigration was to go on a radical change was required.

I reminded them that there were both Dominion and Provincial Agents at Quebec; that from my own observation I could say they were attentive to the emigrants, and that therefore I was unable to understand their statements.

* * * * *

They considered the following points essential to Swiss emigration :—

First. Government aid.

Second. Greater attention to emigrants, and better organization in Canada.

Third. Large advertising in their name; and

Fourth. They thought that it would be an immense aid to have a direct line to Quebec from some Continental port, provisioned in the Continental way.

I asked them how it would do to send out emigrants in parties, with some man acquainted with Canada, to act as their leader. They considered that a good idea, and that such companies could be got up for the early months in the year, *e.g.*, April, May, June. They strongly insisted on the necessity—as did many other Agents

with whom I conversed—of knowing as early in October of each year as possible what were to be the terms for the next season.

This is essential, as the people will not break up their homes on short notice, since they have to sell their farms, and prepare for moving, which takes some time. This seems to be the universal rule on the Continent; and from the fact that some of the Agents General who are now most actively prosecuting emigration for Australia occupied the summer months, July August and September, upon the Continent in making their preparations I judge they also have come to this conclusion.

Pamphlets are greatly wanted in French and German, printed in large type. The Rommels mentioned that they had submitted such a pamphlet as they thought advisable, written by their *delegue* to the department at Ottawa.

In their view Colonisation was the proper method of working, that is, settlements in certain localities or townships. I asked them whether they did not think it would be better to place the people out for a year to farming, in order that they might become accustomed to the ways of the country. They seemed doubtful about it for men with families, though they thought it might succeed with single men. Nevertheless they apprehended great difficulties, were this system adopted, in the difference of language, and besides that the people much prefer emigrating in companies.

I may interrupt the Report to say that I believe this is general on the Continent, and the experience of American Colonisation is in its favour. It will be well known to you that throughout the United States are to be found what one might term national settlements, of which the Mennonite and Icelandic settlements in Manitoba are examples. I shall recur to this subject at the close of this Report.

* * * * *

On the afternoon of Thursday I left Basel at 2.25, arriving in Berne at 6.5 p.m., Madame von Koerber accompanying me.

On the morning of Friday, 17th, I went to the Federal Parliament and saw Dr. Joos. He was much engaged and I finally arranged with him to dine at the hotel in the evening to discuss his propositions.

I called at the British Legation and presented Lord Derby's letter. Mr. Corbett was at the time absent, and I could not therefore avail myself of his assistance.

In the evening I had a long conversation with Dr. Joos on the subject of his letter, of which a copy was forwarded to the department.

I first explained to him fully the conditions of Canadian emigration, the differences between the Federal and Provincial Governments and other matters of a like nature. He then at great length expounded his views, taking as his text a series of propositions which he had drawn up for the purpose, and of which I enclose herewith a copy. In effect his views are as follows, and I should say, before detailing them, that I was informed in Switzerland that he has been hitherto opposed to emigration and has only adopted his present opinion as the result of gradual conviction. He says, I see emigration is inevitable. It must become a necessity. As at present conducted it leads to innumerable difficulties and injuries. Take, as an example, the case of La Plata and Brazil, to which so many Swiss have gone and so many are returning. Therefore he has come to the conclusion that from the Swiss point of view, emigration should be universally regarded as a "moral and political" necessity, and treated on moral and political grounds. In other words that the Government of each country instead of holding aloof from it, should interest itself in it, provided it can do so in a legitimate way.

In thinking how this could be done, Dr. Joos arrived at the scheme of which the following seven propositions are a skeleton.

"Quelques préliminaires quant au projet de diriger une partie de l'émigration Suisse vers le Canada :—

1. Traiter l'affaire de Gouvernement à Gouvernement.
2. Offrir à la Confédération Suisse une cession de terre de 300,000 acres sans conditions aucunes.
3. Lui laisser douze mois pour réfléchir avant qu'elle doive se décider.
4. Engager le Conseil Fédéral Suisse de se faire donner un rapport sur l'offre par des experts nommés par lui et envoyés au Canada.
5. Permettre au Conseil Fédéral Suisse de prendre sur soi les frais occasionnés par cette expertise.
6. Libérer la Confédération Suisse des impôts fonciers, quant au terrains qui resteraient en sa propriété, pendant les dix premières années.
7. Permettre à la Confédération de céder le tout ou partie de la cession à un ou plusieurs Cantons Suisses avec la même libération quant aux impôts."

He proposes that emigration should be treated as an affair between the Governments of the emigrants and of the immigrants, the one

providing assurance of what it will do for the immigrant, the other giving to the emigrant that confirmation of *bona fides* of which he is, under the existing want of system, deprived.

The initiative must be taken by the Government which looks for population, and it is its duty to state to the other Government the terms on which it is willing to accept its emigrants. The Government of Canada and its Provinces already offer rather lavishly land free to individual emigrants: let the Dominion, or either of the Provincial Governments, extend this principle for the benefit of obtaining the assistance of the Government of the *emigrés*.

For instance, let the Government of Canada, or of Ontario, or of Quebec, as the case may be, offer to place at the disposal of the Swiss Federal Council 300,000 to 500,000 acres of land, either in one or in different places, say in lots of 50,000 or 100,000 acres, or otherwise. "Place at disposal," is the proper term to express what Dr. Joos means, for he distinctly understands that no rights whatever, inconsistent with the sovereignty of the Canadian Government are in any case to be granted or assumed. It would be for the Government of Canada to decide upon the manner in which the offer should be made and its terms. They might agree to grant the land to local trustees in Canada, on trust to carry out the terms of the Convention; but subjecting them and the land to the general and local laws of the country. It will be observed in Dr. Joos's second proposition, that he says "*cette cession de terres*" should be "*sans conditions aucunes.*" The sense in which these words are used he explained to me simply that the gift was to be free, and that the mode of settling the land was to be left to the colonising State, and subject to its carrying out the terms of the grant by providing a constant flow of population of the kind prescribed by the conditions. It—the colonising Government alone—is to organise the system, is to assume whatever profits it can make; but to devote these profits exclusively to the expenses connected with the colonisation.

At this point I challenged Dr. Joos to explain more fully what he meant. Did he mean any one to make any profit? He replied No; but eventually he wished an emigration fund to be created out of the immigration, which should enable it to pay for itself. The offer of the Canadian or Provincial Government might be made either to the State as a whole, or to any Canton in the State of Switzerland. The State or Canton would then, to commence operations, have to under-

take certain liabilities and incur certain expenses. These it would expect to recoup itself out of any profits made on managing the land.

*Question.*—How would it manage the land and how make profits? The Canadian Government were already offering from 100 to 200 acres of land free to all settlers.

*Reply.*—Yes; but it does not get them, and the reason it does not get them is that many emigrants never hear of the offer: if they do, they do not credit it when heard of, or think other offers to be more eligible or more trustworthy. In the majority of cases, says Dr. Joos, what the emigrant wants is, First—assurance of an estate; Second—assurance of good faith; Third—association with his compatriots; the latter being, as he affirmed, an especially strong point with Continental *emigrés.*

Well, supposing the colonising Government to have received an offer from the Colonial Government, to have investigated it, to have satisfied itself of the advantages of the territory and of the *bona fides* of the Colonial Government, it turns round to its own public and says "Here is land in Canada which we can offer to you cheap, the conditions on which we get it are such as to assure you, First—possession; Second—good faith; Third—associates of the same race and language as yours."

Then he says, *if such offers are made by the Government of the emigrants, it will be able to sell at reasonable rates the very same land which, offered by the immigrating Government free, the people would not even look at.*

The propositian underlined is the key-stone of Dr. Joos' system. As he puts it, it brings moral and political forces to bear upou emigration; for it excludes fraud at home and abroad; the fraud of the emigration Agent and the fraud of the speculative coloniser, who is a man peculiarly dreaded by thoughtful men on the Continent as distinct from a Government. If the speculative coloniser *should* make a similar offer to the Swiss Government, it can scarcely be expected to be successful, for the reason that he can scarcely give the necessary assurance.

As an example, Dr. Joos instanced the case of a Florida land speculator who some time since made such an offer to the Swiss Council. As it had been publicly made it was necessary to entertain it, and public opinion obliged them so far to entertain it as to ask their Consul General at Washington to send two or three gentlemen experts to examine the land. But no sooner was the instruction

given than the speculator withdrew his offer, thus exposiag the true nature of the proposal.

Dr. Joos's third proposition is that after the supposed offer had been made by the Canadian Government twelve months should be allowed the Swiss Government for reflection before eventually deciding. The object of this would be to enable that Goverument to make such enquiries as it might deem necessary in the circumstances and to carry out the fourth proposal—namely, to enable it to procure an official report upon the offer by experts to be named by itself and sent to Canada.

By the fifth proposition it is supposed that the expenses of this delegation should be discharged by the Canadian Government. The sixth proposition was one that I pointed out to Dr. Joos, as likely to create a difficulty, even supposing the others were granted. It is in these words—"Liberer la Confederation Suisse des impots fonciers quant au terrains qni resteraient en sa propriété pendant les dix premières aLnées."

I understand that all Dr. Joos means by this is that supposing the land which was being administered by or on behalf of the Swiss Government (as for a private individual) remained for a certain period unclaimsd and unsettled, that the Swiss Government should not be held to be liable as perhaps a private individual might be, supposing it possible for him to have bought so much territory on speculation, to pay local or general taxes.

With this explanation the proposition does not appear so unreasonable, since it amounts to no more than this, the only right which the Swiss Government would have in the land would be to nominate the persons who would settle on it. The land would lie there precisely as it would have lain had the Swiss Government no connection with it, and as long as it laid unoccupied, it would be treated precisely as it would be treated, supposing it were the Canadian Government land, and had neither been occupied nor sold. In other words, that no dues should be created upon it, simply because it happened to have been set aside for nses to be designated by the Swiss Government.

The seventh proposition was as follows:—"Permettre a la Confederation de ceder le tout ou partie de la cession a un ou plusieurs Cantons Suisses avec la méme liberation quant aux impots" is simply in fact to provide for the case that some of the Cantons of Switzerland might not feel themselves to be equally interested in this

undertaking, and that some would rather desire to be excluded from it; in which case Dr. Joos only asks that they might be allowed to place separate Cantons in the position occupied by the Federal Council in relation to the lands and upon the same terms.

I trust that I have been able in this brief epitome of several conferences to explain clearly the nature of the scheme which Dr. Joos suggests for the consideration of the Government. It is undoubtedly one of a novel, and in some respects, perhaps, startling character; and the first question that occurs upon its presentation is whether, supposing it were adopted, it would be likely to be accepted by the Federal or Cantonal Governments of Switzerland. With reference to this I had to make enquiries with regard to Dr. Joos's standing amongst his fellows and in the country, and am bound to say that all these enquiries were of a satisfactory character.

Through the kind instrumentality of Mr. Corbett, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, whose courtesy and attention to all the subjects connected with the interests of Canada which I brought before him, I cannot sufficiently acknowledge, I learned that Dr. Joos was a gentleman of considerable influence, especially in the locality near which he resides, namely, Schaffhausen.

I saw some leading politicians and statesmen of Switzerland, some of whom appeared to take an interest in the opinions of Dr. Joos, though they had not yet made up their minds as to the course which they would pursue in regard to them. But I believe Dr. Joos has sufficient influence at least to carry any proposals he might seriously make, in some of the Cantons; if indeed he might not excite discussions which would lead to the practical consideration of the question by the Federal Council.

I have already acknowledged the attention and aid afforded to me by Mr. Corbett, the diplomatic representative of the British Government at Berne, and shonld add that he expressed to me in the kindest manner his anxiety to render every assistance in his power in any matter which the Government of Canada might desire to have brought to the attention of the Federal Government.

It is now my duty to make a few remarks in the light of the general information which I possess of emigration matters in Europe, upon Dr. Joos's propositions, and I submit for your consideration the opinions I have formed upon them.

As regards Switzerland, it differs from adjacent Continental countries, with the exception of Italy, in permitting a perfect freedom in

carrying on a propaganda of emigration—the only restraint being placed on the emigration Agents proper of the country, who are bound to give security for the honest pursuit of their calling. Apart from this, advertising. canvassing, lecturing, &c., &c., on emigration are as free in Switzerland as in England. This is a fact important not only as regards Switzerland itself, but with reference to the countries which surround it, since Italian, German, and French are all languages used in Switzerland.

The freedom to publish information opens the doors to Italy, Austria, Germany, and France. From Switzerland the local emigration Agents carry their agencies into all these countries except France—though less to Italy than the others. The feelings of the upper classes in Switzerland—that is to say, now, of the monied and mercantile classes is contrary to emigration, because they desire to keep down the rate of wages. In many respects the state of things resembles that in England. The country occupies an advantageous position for commerce, and as they say in England, "The rich are getting richer, and the poor are getting poorer every day." Land near the cities is increasing in value, land beyond the cities is also more and more being absorbed for the purpose of luxury rather than of cultivation, and the tendency therefore is to the breaking up of the small farms and homesteads, and a departure either to the cities or to other countries. I do not doubt that this process will go on in an increasing ratio, and that now is the time for the Canadian Government to take advantage of this state of things, and to prepare to secure what would be to it, as a practical measure, one most considerable element of development. What are the objections and advantages of the scheme?

Upon a careful survey of these, I have come to the conclusion that the advantages overbalance the objections. The first objection that will be made will be granting to any foreign Government rights which might seem to be inconsistent with the absolute dominion of the Canadian Government, or which might at some future time lead to diplomatic difficulties with that Government.

This first branch of the objection is well met by Dr. Joos's explanation that no such rights are to be conferred, and can of course be fully met by carefully defining the terms upon which any convention of the kind is established. If this is satisfactorily arranged, it is improbable the *second branch* of the difficulty should occur, because the terms being defined, and the rights or benefits granted being of

an ordinary or limited character, there can scarcely be an opening for any diplomatic collision.

The second difficulty that occurs to me is auggested by the experience in Canada of the effect of locking up large pieces of territory in the hands of private individuals for any considerable length of time. It has been found that land Companies have reserved their lands for so long a period as sometimes to interfere with the proper development of the district, and it might be said, how long is the Swiss Government to be allowed to hold this land to the exclusion of other settlers? This objection also can be met by the conditions upon which the arrangement is made. The Government have already in the case of the Icelanders shut off a piece of territory to be devoted exclusively to Icelandic settlements. There is therefore a precedent for creating a small Swiss settlement. They can prescribe the time within which the experiment is to be tried, and if it were to be found that the Swiss Government was not carrying out with sufficient energy the settlement of the land, the arrangement should terminate at some period to be fixed by the conditions. I presume there is no reason why, supposing the period to extend over ten years, it should not be laid down that within that time the Swiss Government must have parted with the whole of the lands, or that whatever remained should fall into the hands of the Canadian Government, with all the advantages of its enhanced value. It will be seen that the Swiss Government would have every reason, supposing that a portion of the Concession had been filled up, to go on filling up the rest, which would be made more valuable by the existing settlers.

The advantages of the scheme have already been partly indicated. There is the benefit of the *imprimatur* of the Swiss Government, of its guarantee of the correctness of the title aud of the nature of the soil. There would be the *eclat* of a national colony. Were it to succeed, there would be the gradual introduction of Swiss capital and manufactures, and of exciting such a discussion in Switzerland aboutCanada, her resources, her Government, &c , &c., as could in no other way be secured. The effect of all these things upon adjacent States could not be over-estimated. Other peoples would begin to desire to make similar arrangements, or, at all events, to follow in the wake of the colony established under such circumstances. The discussion would take place over the whole of Europe. The question would be a question of more than merely national interest;

and I have come to the conclusion that if you should see your way to recommend to the Government this great undertaking, that its influence upon the objects which you have so deeply at heart would be incalculable.

On Saturday, the 18th, the Swiss Federal Council broke up, and Dr. Joos returned to Schaffhausen after another long interview. For himself he declared the matter to be simply a public and philanthropic suggestion, on which he is prepared to stake his political reputation.

I asked him at this interview, supposing the Government of Canada were disposed to make such an offer, what reasonable ground is there to hope that it would be accepted by the Swiss Government? To which he replied—

First. The Florida case is a precedent to show that if the offer is made, it will be entertained—that it is, at all events, discussed—in the Swiss Parliament.

Second. I, and other influential politicians, will take care that it shall have a fair discussion, and I pledge myself for one to support it.

I find I have a note of another suggestion thrown out by Dr. Joos: that probably if Switzerland formed such a colony, not a few of the citizens of the adjacent States would be attracted by the warranty thus offered, to apply for land in the area granted; and thus there would be an indirect inducement to other Governments to offer to undertake similar responsibilities. I simply recite the suggestion as he put it.

Mr. Corbett, who had been absent from Berne up to this time; although I find I have already reported the aid he afterwards rendered, agreed to make the necessary enquiries for me on Monday; and on Saturday afternoon I went with Madame von Koerber to visit the Boys' Establishment at Gruneau, which is a sort of reformatory school, conducted on what is termed the "family system."

Madame von Koerber had requested me to make this visit because a Dr. Guillaume a noted philanthropist at Neuchatel, who was interested in this and other establishments, had evinced some sympathy in the idea of starting a system of emigration from Switzerland to Canada similar to that of Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson. But I was desirous of seeing what sort of material it was proposed to offer.

The boys are well educated; the system is good, and I doubt not

that a fair selection of them would be quite as valuable in Canadian homes as are boys from this country,

Dr. Guillaume also takes an interest in female emigration, and Madame von Koerber hopes to induce him to give some practical attention to it.

I regret that my time was too limited to pay him a visit at Neuchatel and discuss the matter with him.

On Monday, having accompanied Mr. Corbett to the International Postal Bureau for the purpose of obtaining information for the Hon. the Postmaster General, we found that M. Borel, the head of the Bureau was absent till Wednesday, and the Minister of the Interior, whom I desired to see respecting Dr. Joos's propositions, was in Council. The interviews were therefore postponed. The afternoon was occupied with Madame von Koerber, who had several times given me general ideas of the work she was doing, but I fixed the afternoon for a prolonged interview, in which I went carefully into her suggestions. She had sent me on Saturday a bundle of papers, which I have the honour to enclose, in which she had detailed her efforts and views.

These, it will be seen, are hardly practicable, at least not as they stand. They are based on hypothetical action of the Continental governments, which is extremely doubtful, and the probability of which would at all events, need to be first ascertained.

Nevertheless she appears to have been very active. She is in communication with influential people who take an interest in her proposals, and one or two of the latter seem to me to be at least worth enquiry.

She has two schemes. One for a universal womans' emigration society which, for the reason that it is to be universal, I told her I did not see how the Government of Canada could employ her to organise.

The second, to secure from Switzerland some of the boys collected in the establishments like that of Gruneau, which I had visited on Saturday. With regard to this latter proposition I was obliged to leave it entirely uninvestigated, and I have already given all the information I possess on the subject. On the former proposition I afterwards obtained an abundance of information, which will be presently given.

On all hands, I had been informed from Paris to Berne that the proper point from which to arrive at the emigration from the North

of Italy was Geneva, and as I had nothing to do at Berne I resolved to visit that place and make some enquiries.

I should mention that my information goes to show that the North of Italy is at this moment one of the best fields to which to look for emigrants in Europe. The people are hale and sturdy.

They emigrate in large numbers to various parts of Europe, where they are employed chiefly as out-door labourers and navvies. Those that I saw working in the streets at Berne were large and powerful men. They are not debilitated by a hot climate, and I believe would be well adapted to some parts of Canada. The Australian colonies are trying hard to get some of these valuable emigrants, and I strongly advise that an effort should be made to reach them. It was impossible for me in the time which I had at my disposal to visit Turin or Genoa, where the best information with regard to this subject can be obtained; but if you are of opinion, from the experience had of Italian navvies who have been working on some of the Canadian railways, that these people would be valuable emigrants, either for Ontario or Manitoba, there is no difficulty in reaching them, and it may be possible that, in consequence of the hardships which the immense number of emigrants from that country to South American Republics have endured, that arrangements might be made with the Italian Government which would considerably facilitate the emigration. I should be glad to receive your specific instructions upon this point, when I would make it my business to give immediate attention to that part of Europe.

I ascertained at Geneva that the statements which had been made to me by Agents elsewhere, that that was a point from which Italy might be reached, were incorrect. The emigrants pass through from Susa to Paris and Havre, or else they take their departure directly from Genoa for South America.

I, however, saw an Agent at Geneva who does a considerable business for the United States. He agrees with all the rest that the emigration has been from the south of Italy and north of Italy to La Plata, the Argentine Republic, the Brazils, &c., &c. Large numbers are returning dissatisfied. Queensland has secured a few. The United States, until lately, was popular, but the return thence of many dissatisfied ones has discouraged the people. If Canada were known, rates reduced below those of the United States, land offered &c., he thought that many could be got. The places for Italian Agencies were Susa and Turin. Little could

be done from Switzerland, it must be done in Piedmont itself. There was always from Piedmont a large emigration, and of good people.

This gentleman, M. Rufly, expresses himself ready to act as an Agent, and referred to M. Bossange, with whom I have communicated about him. I left Geneva on the afternoon of Wednesday, arriving at Berne at eleven at night.

On Thursday the 23rd, in the morning, after attending to correspondence, I accompanied Her Majesty's Minister to visit M. Borel, the Secretary of the International Postal Convention, with whom I had a long conference, the results of which were communicated to the Postmaster-General in my letter of the same date.

Madame von Koerber occupied most of the afternoon with the discussion of some disputed accounts which have received attention.

On Friday, the 24th, I went to Zurich; leaving Berne in the morning, arriving in Zurich at 10.40 p.m. Here M. Hoffacker from Zwilchenbart's had appointed to assist me with reference to a Tyrolese Agent whom I also expected to meet. Neither of them, however, had arrived, but on Saturday evening, M. Hoffacker came and explained that in his absence from home my telegram had not reached him in time to make arrangements. As I had not time to go to Bregenz to see this person I directed M. Hoffacker to see him and report to me the result. With reference to this I have addressed to the Department a confidential communication. On the morning of Monday, the 27th, I left Zurich for Stuttgart.

And here, in leaving Switzerland, I desire to introduce some observations and suggestions with regard to the method of procedure in that country.

I would suggest that it should be made the centre of operations for *middle Europe* and beyond, and that from this point operations should be carried into the adjacent countries. It is favourably situated for commanding part of France, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Tyrol, the Provinces of Austria as far south as Trieste, and of aiding, if not controlling, the north of Italy.

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In addition to a local agent who would devote himself to the practical details of emigration, and of necessity would chiefly work in the north of Switzerland, it would be well to have in constant intercourse with Berne and Geneva an Agent of the Government, familiar either with French or German, thoroughly posted with regard to Canadian affairs, and able not only to follow the Press of

the country, but also from time to time to take his part in instructing that Press upon Canadian affairs.

Fortunately, in looking for such a gentleman, one has not to go far to find him ready at hand, and at the present moment in a situation in which his energy and abilities can scarcely be said to be adequately called forth. I would suggest that M. Paul de Cazes should be transferred from Paris to Geneva, and be directed to devote his attention to the above objects.

As respects Madame von Koerber, it will be seen that the result of my inquiries in Germany is, that there is some prospect, provided Canada is prepared to offer reasonable inducements, of being able to secure the co-operation of a very influential Society, extending over the whole of Germany, called the "Frauenverein," an association for the assistance of women. In Switzerland, provided that a local agent and M. Paul de Cazes were appointed as I suggest, Madame von Koerber's services might be retained with advantage, but there would not be sufficient to occupy the whole of her time.

With regard to her, everything depends upon the result of the inquiries which I have made, through Lord Odo Russell, of the German Government as to the objections which they bring against her. She has been ordered to leave the territory of Baden without being informed of the reason; but she states that she learned that it was in consequence of letters which had been sent to Berlin from Toronto by the German Consul there. I hope in a few days to learn from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin the cause of this severity. From information given me by the diplomatic representatives in Germany, I think that unless the objection to Madame von Koerber is removed, it will be impossible for her to enter any part of German territory, and thus she will be cut off from what she proposes to be the principal field of her labours.

At Stuttgart I received the kindest attention and assistance from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, who gave me all the information in his power. The emigration from Wurtemburg during the past year scarcely exceeded a thousand persons, and no doubt a check has been given to it by the operations of the Government, but chiefly by the bad accounts received from the United States. I learned, however, one significant fact, viz., that from the last conscription-list 600 men were missing, showing how powerfully the conscription is working in driving Germans from German territory. At the same time it is to be observed, both with regard to Wurtemburg and the whole of

Germany, that the operation of this cause cannot be very long continued, and that it must be expected that in the next two or three years the country will have got rid of those who are willing to forfeit their nationality through indisposition to enter military service.

I should here remind you that one of the dissuasions used so far back as 1872-3 by the Prussian Government newspapers against Canada was that while an emigrating German lost his right of claiming the advantages of his nationality, that he did not acquire British citizenship by residence in Canada. This question is far more important than it would at first seem, and I would submit it as a subject well worthy attention whether some arrangements might not be made both with and through the British Government, which would remove this difficulty.

But the principal object of my visit to Stuttgart was to see a gentleman of high position, lately a Minister of the Crown, to whom Madame von Koerber had referred me as taking an interest in her scheme. It is not necessary here to mention the name of this gentleman, which I convey to you in a confidential letter.

During a long conversation he fully expressed his sympathy with the object Madame von Koerber had in view, that, namely, of getting the Frauenverein, with which he is connected, to organise an emigration of German women to Canada. It is stated that there is an excess of females in Germany, said to amount to more than a million, and this Association has been formed in consequence of the evils resulting from this state of things, for the purpose of procuring employment for women of all classes, and thus of preventing the degradation into which unemployed females are likely to fall.

I explained to this gentleman what the Canadian and Ontario Governments were doing to procure domestic servants from England, and asked him whether he thought that the Frauenverein would be willing to undertake to procure and send out respectable women for domestic service. I explained that for the better class of women there was no great demand, though it might perhaps be possible to obtain applications from shops in Canada for educated women; that the main thing was to procure women fit for service, and that it would be essential that the Frauenverein should find some portion of the passage-money, and should assure the Government of Canada that every pains would be taken to secure a proper class of women, and that no persons of doubtful character should be sent forward.

This he told me he was sure would be done. He has promised to

call the attention of ladies of very high rank in Germany to this subject; and from the information I procured here and elsewhere in Germany I am satisfied that if you see your way to recommend that arrangements should be made with this Association, and that assisted passages should be offered to a proper class of women, that both from Germany and Austria a considerable number could be obtained. The subject however demands great consideration, for the reason that in dealing with this Association, the Government will be dealing with ladies and gentlemen of the highest rank, and with patrons from among the principal royal families of Germany. It would therefore be advisable that the subject should be carefully considered, and the arrangements carefully matured before any offer was made to the Association.

I understood my informant to say that provided assistance were given, and a satisfactory arrangement was made for the reception of the girls at proper "Homes" in Montreal and Toronto, the Association might probably be induced on its own part not only to undertake their collection, but the members to pay part of the expenses. Lastly, he urged upon me very strongly the necessity of endeavouring to interest influential people in Berlin in the matter, since without the countenance of the Federal authorities, there might be obstructions thrown in our way.

At two o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 30th September, I left Stuttgart for Munich, arriving there at 8 o'clock a.m.

Here, again, unfortunately, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Petre, to whom Lord Derby had given me an official introduction, was absent—ill; but Mr. Hildyard, the Secretary of the Legation, gave me all the information and assistance in his power. He agreed to lay before Mr. Petre the information which I gave him upon the subject of Canada, and stated that he had no doubt that whatever assistance could be rendered by that gentleman would be given.

The emigration Agencies in Bavaria are not numerous, and there is no doubt great difficulty in working them. The point which I have endeavoured to impress upon Her Majesty's representatives abroad was that an emigration conducted through the responsible Agents of a Government like that of Canada was far less likely to be injurious to the country than the present system which, while appearing to be so strict, really, as I have before said, affords opportunities to designing speculators and fraudulent Agents.

Further, I desired enquiry to be made as to the extent to which

Agents of the Government, or others, might legitimately go in distributing information, and in advertising. With regard to this latter, I saw two firms. These gentlemen told me they were willing to undertake a contract for advertising in influential papers in South Germany, and I have the honour to enclose their estimate.

The other firm was that of Hassenstein & Vogler, who have Agents over a good part of Europe, and who have already been employed by Madame von Koerber in Switzerland; but I found that these gentlemen seemed rather timorous of undertaking business.

I asked Messrs. ——— to make enquiries in the proper quarter before they made their estimate, as to whether any legal objections would be made to an advertisement on behalf of the Canadian Government, of a brief description of the country, with the terms of settlement; and you will perceive by the letter which accompanied their estimate that they state that no difficulties will be thrown in their way. I shall, however, instruct them to submit a copy of an advertisement, which I am having drawn up, to the proper authorities before placing it in the papers.

Since my return I am gratified to state that I have received from the Editor of the *Ackerbau Zeitung*, the agricultural journal of Bavaria, a letter asking for full information about Canada, for the purpose of publishing some articles upon the subject, and I have forwarded him a number of pamphlets and a short advertisement, which has been drawn up with some care. *

It was impossible for me, without spending a longer time in Bavaria, than I could spare—even had it been safe to visit the country districts—to ascertain anything specific about probable colonies. It would require a special visit to do that, and I think I could ensure its being done with safety.

I left Munich on October 2nd, arriving in Berlin at mid-day on the 3rd.

On Monday the 4th I went to the Embassy to present a letter of introduction from Lord Derby, and found that Lord Odo Russell was absent, but was expected to return on Wednesday. As any arrangements, either for the protection of our Agents in Germany, or for any relaxation of the restrictions now existing upon emigration, to a large extent depend upon his assistance, I decided to await his return.

* Since published.

Lord Odo Russell was unexpectedly detained until Thursday afternoon, and on Friday morning, I had a long interview with him. The points which I presented to his attention were—first, the question of the position of M. Klotz; secondly, that he would inquire into the reasons for the extradition of Madame von Koerber from Bader, and whether in the future, on her devoting herself exclusively to female emigration, it would be possible to remove the order; thirdly, to ask him to call the attention of the German Government to the fact that United States Consuls freely acted in Germany as Agents for emigration, thus giving that country an advantage over us. I pointed out to him that English Consuls were generally either ignorant or indifferent to the subject, and begged him to consider whether, at all events, they might be enjoined to render information to emigrants inquiring about British Colonies, or whether, supposing the Canadian Government were to arrange to appoint in certain places in Germany quasi-Consular Agents, these Agents would not be at least as free to disseminate information as the United States Consuls.

His Excellency seemed to think that this last idea was worth entertaining, and that, supposing the arrangement could be entered into between the Canadian and Imperial Government to admit of the appointment of two or three such Consular Agents for Canada, who might be Germans or otherwise, as the Canadian Government might deem best; that the German Government might be induced to recognise them. There are no doubt many interests affecting Canada which these Agents might look after, and they would always be official authoritative exponents of the Government policy on every subject.

It was understood that this was only a suggestion thrown out, and to be unofficially referred to German statesmen.

Fourthly. I requested Lord Odo Russell to ascertain definitely to what extent the Canadian Government might go, in directly distributing information about Canada, and in advertising throughout Germany.

I asked his Excellency to endeavour to impress upon the German authorities how futile was the present system in preventing emigration, whilst it gave, as I have before explained, so much facility for deception. And explaining to him the system which had been suggested by Dr. Joos, asked him to ascertain whether it was likely

that some arrangement might not be made upon a similar basis for a German colony in the north-west.

I carefully explained to Lord Odo Russell that these were only thrown out as suggestions, unauthorised by the Government, and simply to be a matter of private enquiry.

Lord Odo Russell has promised to give his attention to the subject, and I have furnished him with maps and books; and he has assured me in the kindest manner that whatever he can personally do to assist the objects of the Canadian Government will be to him a matter of gratification. He has invited me at any time to apply to him for information; and he has offered, if I will go to Berlin at a later period, to introduce me to the leading Ministers, in order, if you should deem it to be advisable, that a fair discussion might be had of the difficulties which are thrown in our way, and an attempt be made at least to get some of these difficulties relaxed.

I told Lord Odo Russell that the Canadian Government was desirous to carry out its emigration policy in a manner befitting the dignity of a Government, and not to be obliged to rely, as some other emigration Agencies do, upon secret transactions and unworthy Agents.

He did not seem to think it impossible that if the German Government were approached in this spirit, and the assurances of the Canadian Government were satisfactory, we might at least obtain some good results with regard to certain portions of the German Empire.

On Saturday morning I left for Hamburgh, arriving late on Saturday evening, and remained there until Tuesday evening, leaving by the night train *en route* for London.

At Hamburgh, with M. Klotz, I had interviews with Messrs. Falck & Co., M. Behrens, M. Moller, the Agent of the White Star and Dominion lines, and with M. Bolton, the very able Manager of the direct line to the United States, which I should mention has absorbed its rival the Adler line. Messrs. Falck & Co., as I have before reported, are identical with the firm of Spiro & Co., though they carry on business in different houses; the one representing New York lines, and the other the Allan line.

* * * * *

I may briefly sum up all the information which I obtained here as follows:—

First. It was confirmed that the direct lines of steamships have

an advantage over the indirect, as to popularity, as to freedom of operations, and as to the exceptional privileges of the Agencies which they can safely establish in the interior. The reason, as before mentioned, being that so large a share of their capital is held in Germany, and by such influential persons. In Prussia general concessions are granted only to Agents of direct lines.

I have the honour to enclose extracts from the laws in force at the port of Hamburgh. These contain all that is essential to be considered in connection with the question.

From these you will see that in minor details also the direct lines are in a better position.

Second. That we could deal with greater advantage directly with the Hamburg Agents of Canadian lines than we can with their principals at Liverpool. I have already given reasons for this opinion, but it was confirmed by the opinion of the Agents abovementioned.

I have here for a moment to endeavour to distinguish in regard to this point, between two possible expedients.

1. The first is the expedient of dealing *indiscriminately* with the direct and indirect lines for the delivery of emigrants in Montreal, Toronto, or Manitoba, as the case might be. In this case what would occur would be this. I should receive from you an authorisation to proceed to Hamburgh, and call together the Agents of the various lines and to ask them to unite in quoting to me some rate which they would adopt for the season. (It should be observed that in the present state of the law that rate could only be quoted to New York or to Quebec, and not inland; but I shall refer to this matter directly. The rate having been agreed upon, the whole of the lines indiscriminately—that is to say, the Allan, Dominion, Anchor, and direct lines would all agree to book to Canada at a certain rate, and that rate would be advertised throughout Germany. In addition to the Agencies already at work in our favour, *we should then have the whole of the Agency of the direct lines*, and the value of that assistance can hardly be overestimated. But I have grounds to state in addition that, we have good reason to hope that through the influence of the direct lines, which would then be interested in the matter, we might obtain a relaxation of the law which forbids the issuing at German ports, of tickets good for inland transit beyond the port of debarkation.

You will remember that I originally intended to send you from

time to time during my journey the various portions of this report, but I am glad I did not do so, because it has enabled me to mature my judgment upon various questions, and particularly upon the one just mentioned, which I deem to be of the utmost importance to the future policy of emigration. It is my conviction that its adoption would aid us considerably, and I respectfully submit it for your consideration. Among other things which have occurred to me as likely to be not the least important of the results from adopting my suggestion, is that it cannot but be an effective and valuable fact to be able to point to a current of emigration proceeding directly through the United States to Canada.

2. The other alternative is that of continuing to work only with the indirect Canadian lines. With regard to this I was informed that I might hope to make favourable conditions directly with the Agents upon promise of assisting them in advertising, &c., &c., which would secure to the emigrant the benefit of any bonus the Government might determine to give. The wide margin which these Agents take over and above the net price paid to their principals at Liverpool, leaves them, something to come and go upon in the contract with the Government. But here I may point out two difficulties. The first is that the direct lines are dictators of the Hamburgh rates, and that if we did not secure the direct lines, our market is liable to go up and down. This is, of course, but all the more reason why a discretion should be given to the principal Agent on this side to make the best arrangement for the Government. But it would be infinitely better to get all the Agencies to establish a rate for the season. The second difficulty would be that supposing Messrs. Falck & Co. and M. Moller had agreed to quote a rate based upon the existing quotation of the Allan or Dominion Lines, these latter, if they found that Government assistance was being given might endeavour to raise the rate upon the Hamburgh Agents. While they remain in conference, however, I understand that it would not be possible for them to do this unless the whole of the New York Companies went with them, which is almost an impossibility.

The last point which was forced upon me was in confirmation of the information I have above detailed, that some *bonus in aid is essential* to anything like a successful emigration. The general opinion seemed to be that, considering the higher rates from the Continent, as compared with those from Great Britain, the longer distance, and the greater ignorance about the country, the bonus

should amount to £1 10s., or £2 sterling. When I inform you that a vessel for South Australia is shortly about to leave Hamburgh which will carry 500 persons the whole of whose passage money is paid—although many of them are well off—and who nevertheless were not secured without difficulty, you will perhaps excuse my recommendation that even this should be granted. I think it is possible that were that done, an arrangement could be made with the Agents to pay a lesser commission than is now offered.

I may say, before I conclude, that I learned from one Agent, of two parties—one consisting of 1,000 Tyrolese, and the other of a large village of Bavarians—who he said had written to him upon the subject of emigrating. I am informed that a number of these Tyrolese some time since were induced to go to Michigan, and have been severely disappointed. I will obtain the address of this colony, and forward it to you with the suggestion that a special Agent should be sent there to visit those persons, and ascertain whether they, like the Icelanders in the United States, would be willing to emigrate to Manitoba.

I may say that several Agents on the Continent told me they had reason to think that there were many disappointed parties in some of the Western States, and it has struck me that possibly a Canadian Agent visiting these States might be able to induce at least a few to try Manitoba, and thus to open the way to parties of their countrymen at home.

I have thus endeavoured to lay before you all the information which I obtained which appears to be of immediate practical importance. I had originally intended to visit Vienna and Prague, in which latter place I had arranged to be introduced to the leader of the Czech party; but my time would not admit of it. Nor could I visit Scandinavia, which I much regret.

I have, in conclusion, to express a hearty acknowledgment of the courtesy of the diplomatic corps, and of the interest which they evinced in the objects of my mission. I am sure that in any steps, which may be taken for the promotion of the objects of the Canadian Government upon the Continent, you will have from them sympathetic and cordial co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) EDWARD JENKINS, *Agent General.*

Since the above Report was sent in, I opened communications with a gentleman connected with the German press, who takes a deep interest in Canada, and who has published a long and important article descriptive of the resources of the various provinces. I have also, by your directions, forwarded him an invitation to visit Canada, and to judge for himself of its capacities as an agricultural country. As this gentleman is a scientific agriculturalist of some position in Germany, this visit can hardly fail to be productive of good. The large number of Germans, who are still in Ontario and other parts of Canada, will, no doubt, take an interest in this movement, and the fact of their success, and of the information which they are constantly sending to their native country, cannot fail to produce a deep impression in Germany, where, however, the attitude of the Government is still as hostile to emigration as ever.

In Bohemia and the Tyrol, and even in Styria and in the north of Italy, the prospects of obtaining good emigrants are favourable, and it only requires that good Agents should be placed in Switzerland, and that the Government should be a little generous in its expenditure, to excite a steady flow of emigration from these quarters.

The reports of the various Agents are herewith sent. They have all laboured with diligence, and their relations to me have been of the kindliest character.

The general emigration of the year has fallen off, particularly to North America. Canada naturally shared with the United States in the effects of the reaction caused by the financial crisis in that country. The Australian Colonies have been exhibiting during the year, and are still exhibiting, the utmost vigour in maintaining their emigration policy, and their lavish expenditure upon Agencies, and liberal assistance for passages, has made it difficult for the Canadian Agents to hold their own. Considering, however, the small aid afforded, and the cloud which during the summer overshadowed the Western horizon, it is gratifying to observe that we have been able to do more than maintain our position, and I may say that, in comparison with other Agencies, we have done it with unparalleled economy.

I am happy to state that, notwithstanding the great falling off in the general emigration from Great Britain and the Continent during the year, the number of those who have passed through this Agency has increased; incontestibly proving the great advantage of the im-

proved organization. The numbers that have passed through the books in successive years are as follows:—

Number of emigrants who sailed from ports of the United Kingdom under Government warrant system—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1872 . . | 3,850 | 1874 . . | 11,042 |
| 1873 . . | 9,612 | 1875 . . | 12,086 |

Of these the following numbers were agricultural labourers and their families—

| | Adults. | Children. | Infants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Labourers' Union | 1,191 | 513 | 143 |
| Labour League | 385 | 156 | 47 |
| Kent and Sussex | 12 | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,588 | 669 | 192 |

Souls total.....2,449

These 12,086 proceded by the following lines—

| | |
|---|---|
| Anchor . . . . | 15 |
| Allan . . . . | 11,151 |
| Dominion . . . . | 918 |
| Temperley . . . . | 2 |
| | 12,086 |

The following are the returns of Emigration from Great Britain for the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875:—

| From January 1st. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quarter ending March 31st..... | 35,655 | 36,565 | 29,305 | 22,978 |
| Quarter ending June 30th..... | 124,127 | 137,611 | 92,716 | 65,473 |
| Quarter ending September 30th.... | 75,835 | 78,348 | 70,262 | 45,978 |
| Quarter ending December 31st..... | 53,038 | 44,507 | 36,632 | 26,526 |
| Totals..... | 288,655 | 297,031 | 228,915 | 160,955 |

It will thus be seen that there has been a *steady decline* in the numbers, amounting this year to nearly 68,000. This renders all the more marked the increase in the business of the Agency during the year, when as regards the Continent, the bonus system had been withdrawn, and no increase of aid has been afforded in Great Britain.

The number of cases of emigration literature received from Canada

this year amounted to 173. In addition 43 cases of the 1874 importation, which Messrs. Allan Brothers & Co. declined to distribute unless the Government would pay for printing their advertisements upon them, were received into the Agency, making 216 cases, nearly the whole of which have been sorted and distributed with care.

In addition, the following publications were issued from the Agency:—Emigrants' Almanac, a very valuable advertising sheet got up by Mr. Dyke with great care and judgment, 40,000; Welsh pamphlets, 10,000; reprint account of a Sale of Stock and Agricultural Statistics, 100,000; Icelandic pamphlets, 20,000; various reprints of articles, 52,000: total, 222,000. In addition, contributions were made to 20, 000 reports upon Canada, issued by Mr. J. W. Down one of the most energetic of the Allan Agents, for local distribution. A Bohemian pamphlet has, as directed by you, been prepared for translation.

I have regretted to observe, from time to time, in various newspapers in Canada—which cannot desire to do other than to tell the truth—a series of mis-statements with regard to this Agency; some of them going so far as almost to libel the officer in charge of it, and others reflecting unfairly upon the expenditure. Being conscious, so far as I was personally concerned, that these attacks could have no effect on my private character, I considered it my duty to remain silent, presuming that the Government—having it in its power to correct the mis-statements—would do so when it deemed it to be politic or necessary. In one instance, moreover, a severe personal attack was made upon me under a clear misapprehension by the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. It would not have been a dignified or a proper thing for me to have answered that attack (made in Parliament by so distinguished a Member) in the Press; and I hoped that the speech of the Hon. the Premier would have sufficiently vindicated me from the most personal of the charges then made.

I think it is proper, however, that I should state, with regard to the allegation that while I was absent in Canada, the Agency was left in charge of a mere boy, who had gone off to Egypt, leaving it in insufficient hands; that Mr. Adams—of whose efficiency more than one Minister has had an opportunity of judging from personal observation—and Mr. Jourdain continued in charge of the office through the whole period of my absence.

I am almost ashamed to notice other statements that have been

made; but as they have been reiterated with vindictive pertinacity up to within the past few weeks, it is not impossible that the people of Canada may begin to believe them, unless they are specifically denied. I should therefore simply state that it is totally untrue that any sons of Dundee constituents, or relatives of any Dundee constituents have been employed in this office, and that the only gentleman employed here who has ever had any connection, however remote, with Dundee, is the son of a widow resident in London, and without any relatives in that constituency.

Charges that the money of the Government has been spent in my personal or political travelling expenses or in my private entertainments are equally untrue. Every item of expenditure has been sent out monthly with vouchers, either to the Department of Agriculture or of Finance; and the Government has in its own hands the means of refuting these libels, and I may venture to express the hope will no longer allow them to pass unchallenged.

A great misconception has no doubt arisen from the manner in which the expenses of the Agency are charged in the public accounts, A lump sum, including the whole of the expenses, and covering not only the costs of furnishing the Agency, the whole of the payments to Steamship Companies for commissions, the whole of the assistance granted by way of bonus to emigrants, advertising and publishing expenses, and the whole of the expenses and salary of British and Continental Agencies, are charged in one lump sum under general description, to the Agent General. Some of these items used to be paid in Ottawa. Part of the commissions to the steamship Agents, the expenses of the Belfast Agency, and many other items, have been thrown into the accounts of this office since it came under my hands. I would respectfully suggest that it would be much fairer to the Agent, and convey a much more accurate idea to the public of Canada, were there a brief analysis of the accounts under the item of the "London Agency," published in the public accounts.

I have the honour herewith to transmit a schedule, marked B. analysing the expenditure for the financial year 1874-75. From this it appears that, excluding the expenses of advertising, of pamphlets, and other publications, of furnishing (which is chargeable to capital account), *the salaries and contingencies of the London office did not exceed* $13,306.

I also enclose a statement (Schedule C.) of the general accounts of the Agency during the year 1875, from January to December, show-

ing the nmounts paid out for the various departments, and giving the general account with the Minister of Finance; from which it appears that the sum of £84,155 19*s.* 5*d.* has passed through the books of the Agency. Of this sum £30,084 17*s.* 4*d.* or $146,212·50) has been on account of the Department of Agriculture, of which the salaries and managerial contingencies and rent belonging properly to the Department of Agriculture, amounts to only £3,456 8*s.* 6*d.*, whilst payments to Steamship Companies' Agents, salaries, advertising and publications, commissions to Agents, bonus to emigrants, and furnishing offices, amount to£26,628 8*s.* 11*d.*

This statement alone will show how great an injustice may be done in public opinion by charging the expenses in a lump sum to the Agent-General. In the financial year 1874-75, while there is charged to the Agent-General a snm of $160,254·57. say £33.004-7*s.* 5*d.*, the salaries, office rent. fuel, cleaning, &c., printing and office expenses, and Agent-General's salary, were, for the Department of Agriculture, only £3,060.

I am enabled to state, positively, that the Agency expenditure has been more economical in proportion to the labour thrown upon it, than that of any other Colonial Agency in London. By the courtesy of the Agents-General for Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, I am enabled to transmit herewith a schedule, marked D, which gives a comparative statement of the expenses of three Colonial Agencies in London—that is, *for Immigration services* in the year 1875.

From this it appears that the cost to Victoria, with a population of 800,000, of salaries, emigration clerks, office rent, &c., sundries, and Agent-General (the latter for all services) is £4,140 per annum, for South Australia, with a population of 200,000, £3,045 per per annum; for New Zealand with a population of 350,000, £5,240 per annum; for Canada, with a population of 4,000,000, £3,060. I also append three Schedules, marked respectively E, F, and G., embracing the full items of the returns from the three Colonial Agencies.

I feel that, without any further remarks from me, an inspection and analysis of these accounts and returns, will sufficiently vindicate the Government and the Agency from the charges of extravagance which have been brought against them. That the cost has been greater than that of the late Agency there can be no doubt. It could not be otherwise. In assuming a higher position, enlarging

the scope of business, and placing the office upon a footing somewhat akin to that of a public department in Canada, there would be, of necessity, some increase of expenditure; but I may say, without hesitation, that this could not have been less, consistently with efficiency.

These accounts clearly show that an enormous proportion of the expenditure has gone to outside agents, and in other matters which are matters of policy directed by the Department.

With these explanations, which I have felt it due to myself to offer, I close this report of the year 1875.

CANADA GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS,

*December* 31*st*, 1875.

APR 30 /26